

The Lacombe Advertiser

AND CENTRAL ALBERTA NEWS.

VOL. X.

LACOMBE, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908

NO 3

Local and General.

Call on C. R. Denike for solid gold plain rings, prices \$4 to \$8. Latest designs.

Aunger & Shute, dental parlors, upstairs over Morris & Taylor's hardware store.

Crop conditions throughout the west have been all that could be desired for the past few days.

The Skinner Drug Co. are selling off their stock of chinaware at very low prices. This is your opportunity.

Geo. Graham, of Westley, B. C., spent a few days with relatives and friends in this district leaving Tuesday evening.

It is reported that A. Weary, who left this district a few weeks ago for his old home in England, contracted pneumonia on the way over and died at sea.

A large number of Epworth League people are now quartered at Gull Lake for the summer school. Many Lacombe people are making arrangements to go out the first of the week.

A violent windstorm did much damage at the Dominion Exhibition grounds, Calgary, on last Saturday afternoon. It caused the explosion of the Strobel air ship which immediately burst into flames, seriously burning the aeronaut and his assistant. The great air ship which had made so many successful flights, the last one only an hour or two before the storm, was totally destroyed. A few seconds after the explosion of the air ship the wind picked up a frame refreshment booth and carried it over the fence, throwing it violently down onto the crowd on the bleachers at the east end of the grand stand injuring one man so badly that he died in the ambulance on the way to the hospital. Some others were injured but not fatally.

Births.

DONNENWORTH—At Lacombe on Saturday, June 27, to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Donnenworth, a daughter.

TITSWORTH—At Lacombe, on Wednesday July 8, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Titsworth, a son.

Wedding Rings

There are different styles, and little differences of fashioning and finish even on the plain gold band of the Wedding Ring.

There is the "Tiffany" ring, the broad flattened band of the American style, and the heavy, narrow English ring, that so cleverly avoids all appearance of feeling of clumsiness.

Our stock embraces all styles and all sizes, and you have your choice of either 14 K or 18 K gold.

Prices from \$4.50 to \$8.00

C. R. DENIKE,

Graduate Optician and Watchmaker.
Harrett Ave. - Lacombe
"Sign of the Gold Clock"

Creamery Question.

Amid many discouragements the most gratifying feature of the creamery business is that the patrons who are most continuous are the ones best satisfied with creamery results at the end of the season.

About the first to ask about the opening of the creamery this season was one who had been selling his butter from the closing of the creamery in October and up to the time he was speaking for 25 and 27 cents a pound. This is not an isolated case but unfortunately we have not enough of this class of patronage. The writer agrees with this patron that it's very poor economy in the household, and ungenerous to the women during the busy season with all their multitude of cares to add the drudgery of butter making for the sake of saving 3 or 4 cents on a pound of butter. But when it's taken into account that in the curing and churning of the butter in the factory there is no waste and the highest amount possible is taken out of the cream, along with the better price always obtained for creamery butter and the purchasing value of spot cash instead of store trade, the saving is very small indeed. We might say however that in no case the cost of manufacture, including the selling and everything connected with it up to the time of the patron receiving his monthly cheque will exceed the 4 cents which with the larger quantity would be less, but if there is not sufficient cream received that the maximum charge will cover expenses, the creameries or creamery will be closed. This is why the management of Lacombe Creamery are making every reasonable effort, and taking every precaution to obviate such a contingency. The plan of operating the creameries say for 6 months of the season, works out splendidly if only universally taken up by the farmers. All the butter made during the season is sold outside of the province. There are no old stocks and immediately on the creameries closing, there is a butter market locally at remunerative prices. The price of butter at present appears rather better in Lacombe than in many other of the towns but no better, or perhaps not as good as being netted to the patrons of the creameries. We know of cases where butter is already a drug on the market not wanted at any price. What would be the conditions if the now forty operated creameries were closed?

J. J. Gregory.

Central School.

Standing of pupils for June.
Standard IV—Alex Ross, Roscoe Hippack, Rhena Johnston, Archie Chiswell, Ada Patrick.
Standard III—Edgar Cramer, Lester Chiswell.
Standard II—Olive Randall.
Part II—Nena Ross, George Cuiswell, Edith Cramer.

The Dominion Exhibition.

The Editor of The Advertiser joined the Lacombe crowd at the Dominion Exhibition last Friday evening.

We found the big fair a notable success, and the attendance much beyond the most sanguine expectations. Saturday, which the Exhibition managers had set aside as American day, broke the record for attendance, thirty thousand passing through the gates on that day.

The numerous district exhibits are all good, and the interest taken in these exhibits by the visitors from eastern Canada and the States shows the wisdom of making these district displays. The big building was simply jammed all day long Saturday with people eager for information about the various Alberta and British Columbia districts.

The amusement features provided by the management were most excellent, including the Strobel air ship, the fine band music, the trained animal and acrobatic performances, and the track races for the day which were above the average. The Alberta American

Association had also provided a special program of 4th of July sports winding up with a most brilliant display of fireworks at night.

Calgary has taken care of the big crowds in very fair shape. So far as we could observe no one with the price needed to go without a bed in which to sleep at night, nor without his customary meals.

Seed Wheat! Alberta Red

I have for sale 800 bushels of Alberta Red Winter Wheat, \$1.00 per bushel at granary. This wheat took first prize at Lacombe Seed Fair, carrying 85 points for flour and 160 for seed.

A. DUNCAN,
2 1/2 miles south of Morningside,
S84 1/2 W. 4

Lacombe Dining Hall

The Popular Restaurant.
Meals at all hours.
Board by day, week or month.
Good furnished rooms.

Mrs. Radel, Proprietress
Russel Block, Lacombe.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Drafts and Telegraph Transfers issued.
Exchange bought and sold.
Special attention given to Banking by Mail.
Savings Accounts may be started with deposits of \$1.00 or upwards. Interest at highest current rate paid four times a year.
LACOMBE BRANCH: E. K. STRATHY, Manager.

Capital, Rent and Undivided Profits Exceed \$5,000,000

Canadian Bankers' Association
MONEY ORDERS payable in all parts of Canada and the United States, sold at all branches.

A Perfect Fruit Jar

Easy to Seal. Easy to Clean.



What a relief to the good housewife to get rid of her SEALING TROUBLES. With the old style screw top jar, sealing is actual labor. With the Schram Automatic Jar the operation is so simple that a child can do it. Just press the cap down gently and the jar is sealed perfectly. ABSOLUTELY AIR TIGHT. To open the Schram Jar simply insert the blade of a knife and raise the top. With the

Schram Automatic Fruit Jar

you don't have to change your preserving methods in the least. Simply pour the fruit into the jar and press the top over the mouth—when the fruit becomes cool, the jar is sealed perfectly.

In sealing the Schram Automatic Jar the air inside the cap and jar escapes through two small holes in the side of the cap. The rubber is then forced tightly against these holes, so that when sealed the perfect preservation of your fruit is ensured. Screw top jars allow air to remain in the jar, causing fermentation and sourness.

SCHRAM CAPS are complete in themselves and can be purchased from us—no extra rubbers to buy.

SCHRAM AUTOMATIC FRUIT JARS cost practically the same price as old style screw top jars.

Pints \$1.00 per doz. Quarts \$1.25. Half gal. \$1.65.

THE W. E. LORD COMPANY.

The Skinner Drug Company

Barbed Wire
Liniment,
Pure Carbolic
Acid,
and all requisites
for wire cuts constantly on hand.

A large quantity
Creolin, Kreso
Dip and Glessons
Compound for
Sheep Dip at the
RIGHT PRICE.
DIP YOUR SHEEP.
IT'S TIME.

Russel Block

Lacombe

The Advertiser.

LACOMBE, ALTA.

The Lacombe Advertiser is published every Thursday evening at the office, 1000 Avenue Lacombe. Subscription \$10.00 per year in advance.

All kinds of Job Printing turned out in first class style.

F. H. SCHOLEY, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908

A PARTIAL REFORM.

Defects in Civil Service Bill. Opposition Has One of Them Remedied: Mr. Fisher Objects His Own Measure.

Ottawa, June 27.—The main feature of legislation this week is the Civil Service Bill, which has passed its second reading and part of the committee stage. Though postponed until so late in the session the measure is exceedingly crude, and the government has amendments to make to every important clause. Mr. Fisher, in moving the second reading, expended two hours discussing civil service reform in other countries. His address was a repetition, in a highly diluted form, of the facts presented by Mr. Foster and Mr. Borden on the latter's resolution advocating an independent non-partisan service. The government voted down this resolution, but is obliged by public opinion and various exposures to take some action. Hence this bill, which goes some way in the direction of the Conservative platform, though Mr. Fisher dilutes the reform as much as he dilutes the speeches supporting it.

What Should Have Been.

Mr. Fisher's two hours' discourse was followed by one of twenty minutes from Mr. Borden, and one of five minutes from Mr. Foster, both endorsing the measure, so far as it sets the civil service free from political control and makes it an independent and self-respecting body. Mr. Borden and his party had proposed:

That the commission which is to have charge of examinations and control of appointments should not be subject to dismissal by government.

That appointment by merit on examination should apply not only to the members of the civil service at Ottawa, but to the much larger body of officials throughout the country.

That the independent commission should not only control original appointments, but subsequent promotions, so that party pull should disappear altogether from the service.

That the rule unanimously adopted by parliament four years ago against partisan activity by civil servants, which rule has been systematically violated by government consent, should be made part of the civil service law.

One Good Amendment.

Of these propositions only the first one was adopted by the government, and that not until after Mr. Foster had announced his intention of moving an amendment to cover it. The government bill provided that the commissioners in charge of the whole business should have only the same tenure as a deputy minister, who may be dismissed by the government at any time. Mr. Foster proposed a judge or of the auditor-general, who is removed only by an address

on both Houses after good cause is shown which practically means an impeachment.

A Weak Feature.

The weak feature of the Civil Service Bill is its application to the present service. The new classification into first, second and third divisions is made on the basis of duties and responsibilities. But instead of providing that the officers now in the service shall be classified by duties and responsibilities, the bill provides that they shall be placed in divisions according to their present salaries. Thus any man doing purely clerical work who now gets over \$1,200 salary is placed in a division supposed to be composed of technical and administrative officers, while a junior technical or administrative officer whose present salary is below a certain point is thrown into a division nominally composed of purely clerical workers, from which there is no promotion. Thus the classification by duties and responsibilities becomes a mere pretence, and a bill to correct existing absurdities in salary and classification makes them continue until the present civil servants are dead.

The Poor Indian.

In the course of an interesting discussion on the Department of Indian Affairs, Mr. Armstrong of East Lambton, gave some interesting facts, to which others were added by Mr. Wright of Muskoka and Mr. Clements of Kent.

The total Indian population of Canada is about 110,000, of whom 85,000 are under treaty.

The government expenditure from the public treasury, including salaries and contingencies at Ottawa in 1896 was . . . \$1,274,597
Expenditure from Indian Trust funds . . . 397,783

Total expenditure . . . \$1,672,380
From 1895 to 1905 the expenditure increased by \$378,000. In the ten years the number of officials in the department has increased by 233.

About half the money expended by the Department goes in salaries and expenses.

There is only one more teacher in the Indian schools than there was ten years ago. Many of the instructors in farming and industries are men who have failed every where else.

There are reserves with superintendents and instructors with hardly any Indians. There are schools with an average of half a pupil.

Indian lands have been sold on private terms without competition at low prices. Twenty-six lots in Ontario have been sold at 10 cents an acre and others at 15, 20 and 25 cents.

Sir Richard's Listake.

Senator Ferguson has made the discovery that Sir Richard Cartwright, former Finance Minister, was not told what arrangements the Government made last year for special advances to the banks. On the 2nd of December, Sir Richard spoke in the Senate on the address dealing particularly with the financial situation. Some newspapers had proposed that the rule requiring dollar for dollar in gold to be held in the Treasury for all additional notes issued should be relaxed. Against this doctrine, Sir Richard vehemently protested. He said among other things: "You can relieve the Govern-

ment from the necessity of holding dollar for dollar of the legal tender which they hand to the banks. I do not think it would be a political thing."

"I am in favor of retaining our reserve as we have always had it, and that is dollar for dollar after we have made reasonable provision for our circulation."

He Was Not Notified.

At the very moment when Sir Richard made this statement, the Government of which he is a member was doing the very thing that he declared should not be done. Mr. Fielding has stated that it was issuing \$5,300,000 additional notes and lending them to the banks without adding a dollar of gold to the reserve. The strange thing is that so high a financial authority as Sir Richard Cartwright should have known nothing about it. This is one of the many things which show that half the ministers do not know what the other half are doing and that the old-fashioned Liberals who trust to the watchfulness of Sir Richard Cartwright and ministers of his type to prevent recklessness, extravagance and graft are betrayed. As a matter of fact though Mr. Fielding seems to have kept this back, the Government banded out more gold than notes, and there was not only a reduction in the reserve relative to the note issue, but of the actual gold in the treasury.

Government No Longer Responsible.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to say that under Liberal rule it was not necessary to argue that the country was prosperous, as the people knew it. But the Premier usually went on to tell of increasing revenue, of industries working night and day, of abundant capital for Canadian investment, low interest on the Canadian securities, the increasing number of Canadian banks and decreasing record of failures. Ministers are now explaining that falling revenues, decreased transportation earnings, paralysis of the woolen industry, closing of iron and steel plants, scarce money and bank failures, are all due to causes beyond Government control.

But the government is responsible for adversity more than it is for prosperity, since its prodigious extravagance, its withdrawal of money from productive industries by increased taxation, and its protection of public dishonesty, have assisted to undermine the prosperous conditions.

When the Premier next talks about banks he will have to say that within a few years five have been wrecked. These are the Bank of Yarmouth, Ontario Bank, Sovereign Bank, Banque de St. Jean, Banque de St. Hyacinthe.

The Enquiry Choked Off.

As expected, the Government majority in the Hodgins' committee report in favor of quitting the inquiry. They say that Major Hodgins has withdrawn the charges of improper conduct on the part of commissioners, and that questions of classifications can be tried by arbitration between the government and the Grand Trunk Company.

Mr. Barker and Mr. Lennox, the Conservative minority, do not think that charges involving millions of overpayment should be treated so lightly.

They show that stronger charges in respect to over-payments and false classification have been made

against the commission by the G. T. P. engineers than were made by Major Hodgins, and that these over-payments are of serious concern to the Dominion.

Therefore the minority "recommend that the subject-matter of the investigation be remitted to the committee with instructions to proceed therein until completion."

This request was the more reasonable as the committee had brought at great expense from all parts of the line a dozen resident engineers to testify about classification in their respective districts.

But these witnesses have all been sent away without giving evidence.

Then and Now.

Now that the Hodgins' inquiry has been knocked on the head, the "case" of the inquiry suppressed for the summer, and the record of government obstruction in the committee has been examined, it is interesting to recall the course of another government of Canada in dealing with charges of a somewhat similar character against one of its departments. At the close of a long inquiry into the McGreevy scandal in 1891, Mr. Tarte, who had preferred the charges, and prosecuted them before the Committee, made this statement in the House of Commons. (Hansard 1891, page 5800.)

A Minister Who Stood by His Duty.

"I must say this much to the credit of the Minister of Justice, (Sir John Thompson). From the moment that the Minister of Justice perceived that I had a case he sent me the two counsel for his administration, Messrs. Henry and Osler. They came to me and to my lawyer and they said: 'It is better not to say publicly that we will work together as much as we can, but we have been authorized to come to you.' I asked them by whom are you authorized? They told me they had been authorized by Sir John Thompson. I asked them: 'are you going to take your orders from the Minister of Justice or from Sir Hector Langevin?' Osler and Henry said: 'we are taking our orders from the Minister of Justice and we are prepared to work with you and find out the truth as much as we can.' I say that they have helped me, and my lawyer, Mr. Geoffrin, will tell you the same thing. They have helped me as much as their delicate position and the delicate position of the Minister of Justice allowed them to do. I think, sir, it is well that we should know, and that the world should know, that when a grave and momentous question like this is thrown upon Parliament, the representative of Justice is prepared to stand by his duty, however delicate and difficult may be the position in which he is placed."

A Comparison.

According to present appearances and the record of two sessions, it will be a long time before Mr. Aylesworth will earn such a tribute as this.

The government paid Mr. Tarte's own counsel as well as the counsel who helped him. It followed up the finding by criminal proceedings against the offenders and by civil action to recover the over payments. Yet the total profits in the transaction involved in the McGreevy inquiry, including the salaries of the partners, political contributions and all doubtful expenses, were less than 30 per cent of the cost of the work, while the Marine Department, in 1906, gave profits of 187 per cent to Merwin for purchasing articles common to the trade, 900 per cent profit was paid to the Canadian Fog Signal Company, and perhaps equal profits to the International Signal Company on nearly a million dollars. If the statement of the Grand Trunk Pacific engineers is true, the over-payments on the Transcontinental contracts are many times greater than the total gains of the Larkin Connolly firm

Alberta Drug Store

Death!

to Flies, Mosquitoes and other flying insects.

Spray your chicken coops, cattle and horses with Dr. Williams' Fly and Insect Killer. A sure and complete destroyer of these pests.

L. OVERTON.

Victoria Hotel Block, Nanton St., Lacombe

Dominion Exhibition

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

June 29th to July 9th, 1908

\$25,000 in Prizes.

\$60,000 expended in new buildings and improvements. \$13,000 in Purses.

Strobel's Air Ship. The Novello's Great Trained Animal Show, and other high class attractions.

91st Highlanders Band,

Iowa State Band.

Rough Riding by Real Cowboys,

Indian, Squaw and Travois Races.

Reduced Fares from all points in Canada.

Your opportunity to see the Last Great West. Write for descriptive pamphlet, to E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager.

To make fortune out of the future you must put something into the present. Agents Wanted to sell securities FOR SALE. Fruit Lands and Cheap Homes, City Lots, Farms, Suburban Acreage, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ILLUSTRATED

Containing over 100 views, Post paid 25c. stamps. Richest Province in British Empire

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained. Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won.

Splendid Opportunity to Invest

The Richest men in the world are investing in British Columbia Copper Gold and Silver Mines. Why can't you begin now? The greatest Gold-Copper discovery of the age is in British Columbia.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital - \$625,000

Every Dollar Subscribed used in Development of Mines.

Special Offer—20¢ per Share, will shortly advance to \$1.00

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2. Shares sold from 5 cents to \$100.00, and Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd., shares \$100.00 each, the Giant California, adjoining our own, shares about \$110.00. Grandly Mine paid over \$1,000,000.00 Dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia paid large Dividends. Big Four assays from \$20.00 to \$80.00 in gold, copper, silver, with 30 per cent. in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE—Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but over capitalized even now, pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters.

Roseland mines received Highest Awards for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition. Big Four had over 100,000 tons of ore at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B. C.

No less than 100 shares sold for cash, above this, shares can be had on the installment plan, on yearly contract, 15 per cent cash, balance monthly.

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property.

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for illustrated Prospectus and Booklet, "Mining Up to Date," to Secretary, with 10c in stamps.

BIG FOUR MINES, LIMITED.

P. O. BOX 174, VANCOUVER, B. C., CANADA.

Money to Loan at 8 per cent.

Money to loan on first class farm security at 8 per cent. School debentures purchased. For further particulars apply to the

Western Canada Land & Brokerage Co., Ltd.

Lacombe Meat Market

Choice beef, pork, sausages and fish. Telephone orders will receive careful attention.

P. M. STAACK,

NEXT TO ROYAL HOTEL.

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